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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/111,803 07/08/98 FUKUCHI

H JAO-40854

OLIFF & BERRIDGE  
P O BOX 19928  
ALEXANDRIA VA 22320

TM02/1011

EXAMINER

CHUNG, D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2672

DATE MAILED:

10/11/01

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/111,803

Applicant(s)

FUKUCHI, HIDEO

Examiner

Daniel J Chung

Art Unit

2672

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 July 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some \* c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                      4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                      5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_                      6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-33 are presented for examination.

### ***Continued Prosecution Application***

The request filed on 7-25-2001 for a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/111,803 is acceptable and a CPA has been established. An action on the CPA follows.

### ***Priority***

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Japan on January 28, 1997. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Priority application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1,15,19,21 and 23-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasaki et al (4,246,578) in view of Ying et al (4,057,849).

Regarding claim 1, Kawasaki et al discloses that the claimed feature of an information display apparatus (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) comprising: a display unit that displays information: (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) display control means for controlling a display operation of said display unit: (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) and an operating unit that designates a display operation of said display unit, said display control means causing a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break the work across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of said information, and displaying the plurality of lines of characters of said information on said display unit in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, and said display control means controlling the display operation of said display unit so that a spacing between the characters is constant. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

{ Kawasaki et al does not explicitly disclose that a display control means that causes a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break the word across two lines of characters of information. However, Ying et al discloses the claimed feature of invention. (See col 2 line 16-37) The motivation would have been to avoid the confusion created by breaking a word in two separate lines in

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improved display system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate the teaching of Ying et al into the teaching of Kawasaki et al.

Regarding claims 15, Kawasaki et al discloses that a communication circuit that receives information, the information received via said communication circuit being displayed on said display unit in response to said display control means. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Regarding claim 19, refer to the discussion for claim 1 hereinabove, Kawasaki et al discloses that an antenna unit for receiving a signal via said communication circuit. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Kawasaki et al does not explicitly disclose that "an antenna unit." However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention, because an antenna unit is necessarily required for receiving a signal in communication system.

Regarding claim 21, refer to the discussion for claim 1 hereinabove, Kawasaki et al discloses that communication circuit receiving an individually selective calling signal or a message via said antenna unit. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Regarding claim 23, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means comprising at least one of a processing unit and a storage device. (See Fig 3, Fig 11, col 1 line 39-47)

Regarding claim 24, Kawasaki et al discloses that processing unit comprising at least one of a switching monitor section and a message determining section. (See Fig 3, Fig 11)

Regarding claim 25, Kawasaki et al discloses that storage device storing a plurality of fonts. (See Fig 3, Fig 11, col 1 line 39-47)

Claims 2-14, 16-18, 20, 22 and 26-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasaki et al in view of Ying et al, and further in view of Burgan (6,201,526)

Regarding claim 2, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means causing a new line of characters to be started whenever it would otherwise be required to break a word across two of said lines of characters. (See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

The combination of Kawasaki et al and Burgan do not explicitly disclose that a display control means that causes a new line of characters to be started wherever it

would otherwise be required to break the word across two lines of characters of information. However, Ying et al discloses the claimed feature of invention. (See col 2 line 16-37) The motivation would have been to avoid the confusion created by breaking a word in two separate lines in improved display system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate the teaching of Ying et al into the teaching of Kawasaki et al.

Regarding claim 3, Kawasaki et al discloses that the claimed feature of an information display apparatus, comprising:

A display unit that displays information (See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Display control means for controlling a display operation of said display unit (See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

An operating unit that designates a display operation of said display unit, said display control means causing said display unit to form a fixed display when an amount of information to be displayed is not greater than a number of lines displayable on said display unit in one frame (See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Said display control means causing said display unit to automatically form a vertical scrolling display when an amount of information to be displayed exceeds a number of lines displayable on said display unit in one frame, the operation of automatically forming a scrolling display being provided by virtue of automatic operation

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of the display control means and operating unit without manual operation of a user.

(See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Kawasaki et al does not specifically disclose that "automatically forming a scrolling display." However, Burgan discloses that automatically processed scrolling method without user's operation. (See Fig 7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39) The motivation would have been to provide the convenient way to see next unrevealed information for user. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to incorporate "the automatic scrolling display" of the teaching in Burgan into the teaching of Kawasaki et al.

Regarding claim 4, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means causing the scrolling display to be automatically scrolled a plurality of times continuously by said display unit. (See Abstract, Fig 2, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Kawasaki et al does not explicitly disclose that "scrolling display to be automatically scrolled." However, Burgan teaches that automatically processed scrolling method without user's operation. (See Fig 7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine the teachings of Kawasaki et al with Burgan, because they both relate to displaying information with effective manner. Also, the function of



automatic scrolling will advantageously save the time and cost by eliminating the step of user's operations such as moving the mouse and pressing the button, as it will allow the user to see next unrevealed information without any delay.

Regarding claim 5, refer to the discussion for claim 4 hereinabove, Burgan discloses that display control means changing a scroll speed for forming the scrolling display in accordance with an operation performed on said operating unit. (See Abstract, Fig 1-7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39)

Regarding claim 6, refer to the discussion for claim 4 hereinabove, Burgan discloses that display control means changing the scroll speed in accordance with an operation externally performed on said operating unit, the operation providing an instruction to change a predetermined scroll speed determined at the start of the scrolling display. (See Abstract, Fig 1-7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39)

Regarding claim 7, refer to the discussion for claim 4 hereinabove, Burgan discloses that display control means presetting the scroll speed determined at the start of the scrolling display by operation of a switch button on said operating unit. (See Abstract, Fig 1-7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39)

Regarding claim 8, refer to the discussion for claim 4 hereinabove, Burgan discloses that display control means causing said display unit to form [a demonstration

display] at a currently set scroll speed, the scroll speed being determined at the start of the scrolling display by said operating unit. (See Abstract, Fig 1-7, col 1 line 10-40, col 3 line 31-39)

Burgan does not explicitly disclose that “ demonstration display at a currently set scroll speed.”. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant ‘s invention, because using a demonstration display will advantageously allow the user to set the scrolling speed with easy manner.

Regarding claim 9, claims 9 is equivalent to claim 3 and thus the rejection to claim 3 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 9.

Regarding claim 10, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means causing said display unit to display information formed of a group of characters vertically or horizontally over a plurality of lines. (See Abstract, Fig 1, Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Regarding claims 11-14, claims 11-14 are respectively equivalent to claims 5-8, and thus the rejections to claims 5-8 hereinabove are also respectively applicable to claims 11-14, but applied in view of the rejections to base claim 9.

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Regarding claim 16, claim 16 is equivalent to claim 15, and thus the rejection to claim 15 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 16, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 9.

Regarding claims 17 and 18, claims 17 and 18 are equivalent to claim 3, and thus the rejection to claim 3 hereinabove is also applicable to claims 17 and 18, but applied in view of the rejection to base claims 15 and 16.

Regarding claim 20, claim 20 is equivalent to claim 19, and thus the rejection to claim 19 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 20, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 16.

Regarding claim 22, claim 22 is equivalent to claim 21, and thus the rejection to claim 21 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 22, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 20.

Regarding claims 26-28, claims 26-28 are respectively equivalent to claims 23-25, and thus the rejections to claims 23-25 hereinabove are also respectively applicable to claims 26-28, but applied in view of the rejections to base claim 3.

Regarding claims 29-32, claims 29-32 are similar in scope to the claims 1 and 3, and thus the rejections to claims 1 and 3 hereinabove are also applicable to claim 29-32.

Regarding claim 33, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means displaying the plurality of lines of characters of said information on said display unit in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, and said display control means controlling the display operation of said display unit so that a spacing between the character is constant. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Chung whose telephone number is (703) 306-3419. He can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays from 7:30am- 5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael, Razavi, can be reached at (703) 305-4713.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

djc  
October 2, 2001

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Luu', is positioned above the printed name and title.

**MATTHEW LUU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER**